UNITED STATES OFFICE, SIR: I have the honer to enclose you herewith a list the names of jarors" appointed by me in behalf of the Uni-ted States. Most of these gentlemen are now here present, ready to attend to the discharge of the responsible duties that will be committed to them. Those who are not here I have been assured are on their way to the Industrial Exhibition and will be residents in the city long enough to give their at tention to the subjects which will be placed before them. Considering the great distance of our country, and the diffi culties in the way of obtaining the opinion of your Central Committee upon any subject that requires action here, I feel that the best has been done that was possible in this very difficult and embarrassing matter.

the Secretary of the American Committee.

The Exhibition is now fairly in progress. Its success, for so long a time doubtful to its projectors, is no longer a ques tion. These first ten days have dispelled all fears, even in regard to its financial triumph. And then, as a collection of all that is useful and beautiful in the labor of every civilized nation on the globe, it surpasses the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends. It is in itself a Congress of Nations and a record of progress, which, if it mainly relates to material interests and tastes, must have important bearings, through them, on the higher interests of humanity.

That the object of the Central Authority of the United States may be fully attained, I shall now, in addition to the attention I must give to the goods of our contributors, so far and fully acquaint myself with the productions of all nations exhibited here that I may make in the end a useful and reliable report. This can be done by a careful and systemati process of observation only, discriminating the really useful from that which is merely novel and temporary in its advantages, and recording from day to day the results which are arrived at, and the really valuable information which is obtained. In doing this I find myself greatly aided by the classification of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, to whom have been committed the analysis and generalization of the articles exhibited, in preparation for the labors of the juries of awards.

According to his view the objects exhibited would be reducible to thirty principal divisions, four of which consist of materials, six of machinery, and twenty of fabricated articles. It has been objected to this classification that it failed to include the fine arts, considered as illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in the productions of human industry; but, so far as this Exhibition is concerned, it seems to me that this supplemental division may be considered as fairly included among the ornamental branches of manufacture, in the large sense in which Dr. Playfair has used the word.

Under materials are comprised, by this classification, no only raw materials, such as mineral ores and native metals. but also prepared materials, such as the pure metals supplied by the processes of metallurgy, and also all the varieties of machinery and instruments used in the processes by which they are obtained. In the sense of the term in which the word is used, materials are subdivided into four classes. The first includes mining, quarrying, metallurgic operations, and mineral products; the second, chemical substances and processes; the third, human food; and the fourth, animal and vegetable substances used in the arts.

In the second branch of the classification adopted, to wit machinery, although the United States are very far from being adequately represented, they have got in much that has been sent very considerable interest, as you will perceive by the subdivisions made. The term machinery, too, as used, applies not merely to machines properly so called, but to every mechanical agent, great or small, simple or complex, which can be imagined to be interposed between the human hand and any other moving power and the object to which motion and force is to be applied. In this sense, therefore. machinery includes every species of implement and tool. The subdivisions adopted by Dr. Playfair are, first, machines for direct use, such as steam engines, water mills, blast furnaces, and the like ; second, manufacturing implements, such as tools of all kinds; third, civil engineering and architecture, such as implements used in hydraulic works, diving appara tus, bridges, &c.; fourth, military and naval engineering fifth, agriculture and horticulture; and sixth, philosophical, artistical, and professional apparatus.

The last and largest principal division of objects exhibited includes all the finished products of human labor, under the consists of no less than twenty subdivisions, as follows: 1, cotton; 2, wool; 3, silk; 4, flax and hemp; 5, mixed products; 6, leather and skins; 7, paper, printing, and bookbinding; 8, printed fabrics; 9, tapestry, lace, and embroidery; 10. clothing : 11. cutlery : 12, iron ; 13, precious metals 14, glass; 15, porcelsis; 16, upholstery; 17, manufactures in mineral substances for decorative architecture; 18, manufactures in animal and vegetable substances for the same pur

pose; 19, miscellanies; and 20, the fine arts.

In observing the proportions in which the various nations of the earth have contributed to this collection of the products of human industry, it is found, as might be expected, that the several divisions of Europe are the largest and most varied contributors. I believe it is felt, however, that those con tributions which come from the greatest distance, and which are more limited in their quantity and variety, present cir-cumstances of more peculiar interest. Thus, for example, to cumstances of more peculiar interest. Thus, for example, to say nothing of our own country, between which and England the facilities of steam navigation have almost annihilated great distance, nothing excites more rational curiosity than the various kinds of edibles exhibited from remote lands. The birds' nests from the Indian Archipelago, the sharks' fins from Chine, the beeswax from Australasia, and various roots from the South Sea Islands, are all examined and studied with interest. So, too, the textile materials and fabrics, the cloth used for clothing in Central Africs, threads from the

like, are constant sources of study and gratification.

I have thus alluded to the topics that are presented to the jurors, and which must be treated of in my report, that you may be more fully acquainted with present duties. Attending these duties there are many things that are embarrassing, and upon which I need counsel, and many others which are annoying and troublesome. I endeavor, however, so to shape my conduct towards all our contributors, and so to give attention and care to their goods, whether they are present or ab sent, as that full justice shall be done to them in every point of view. Mr. Lawrence, our Minister, is ready at all times to afford me the aid I need, and from my first arrival I have found in him a coadjutor as ready and prompt and tireless in his services as though he had been associated in the Com-

I informed you in a former report that I have been obliged to effect a loan of £1,500 sterling, in order to make such pre-parations as should carry out the designs of American contrioutors in sending their goods here. Although governing every expense I have incurred by the strictest rules of economy, and denying to my national pride every thing that was not absolutely necessary, and very much that our sister na-tions have indulged in, I have found, upon an examination of my accounts, that that sum was insufficient to pay them and meet the current expenses of labor and clerk hire during the continuance of the Exhibition. I have therefore extended the credit given me by Gzo. Peabody, Esq. to the amount, in all, of £2,500. In this matter Mr. Peabody has been actuated by a truly honorable desire to see his country properly and respectably represented in the appearance of her contributions, and his forwardness and liberality deserve your mos

favorable notice. To meet the views of our contributors, and to comply with the expressed wishes of the Royal Commissioners, I am now preparing a catalogue descriptive of our goods, to which prices will be attached. The comparative cheapness of the same articles in different countries is deemed by the juries to be one of the elements entering into their decisions of supe-

be one of the elements entering into their decisions of superiority.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD RIDDLE.

Hon. J. C. G. Kenned, Secretary, &c.

This list was accidentally omitted to be enclosed with the letter.

This list was accidentally omitted to be enclosed with the letter.

Monnon Pagerss.—Mr. Tarlor, one of the Mormon Missionaries sent out from the Sait Lake Valley, writes from Europe that two large establishments are fitting out, in London for the city of Sait Lake. One comes out for the purpose of menufacturing broad and other clothe, vestings, meritance, alpaces, and other fabrics of that description, together with shawls, blankets, flannels, &c. The other establishments are sationable to the purpose of menufacturing sugar from the best root, on the same principle as in France.

These will require a great deal of machinery, which it is contemplated to bring out, together with men to work it, the object being tom manufacture every thing to be required in the valley, so as not to be necessitated to purchase it elsewhere.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Letter from an English gentleman to his friend

in Washington, dated Lexpox. May 15, 1851. Lexnon, Max 15, 1851.

Mx Dran Sin: I will now endeavor to give you a feint idea of the Exhibition; but so vast is its extent and so varied are its commodities that it will be but a poor conception which I can offer. Last Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Exhibition in order to see the exhibiters who were there to explain their goods. The royal party left at 12 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open. Entering the building on the south side, and passing to the centre, on the right we behold the various foreign exhibiters, terminating in the eastern end with the United States, over whose productions a large easile extends her wings; on the left are productions a large eagle extends her wings; on the left are the productions of England, her colonies and dependencies. the productions of England, her colonies and dependencies. The gallery is likewise apportioned in a similar manner; the United States and the other countries occupying the same relative position. Under the transept as we entered are lofty trees in verdant foliage; further on is a bed of shrubs and spring flowers; while in the centre is a crystal fountain shooting forth its water and falling into the basin beneath. The framework of this fountain is of glass, exquisitely cut, and therefore you may form an idea of the effect. There are glasses provided whereby the traveller may slake his thirst; so if you please, as soon as that Frenchman and the other Chinaman have finished, we will take our turn. From east statuary, &c. Amongst the specimens in this way I noticed an amazon, mounted on a horse of proportionate dimensions, in conflict with a wild beast. This, I think, is of German creation. A little further on there is a large organ of French manufacture; but I cannot continue this category, as I have only been able to make one visit. I will just mention that Powers's Greek Slave is highly thought of. Not having been in the building before, my survey was of a desultory character. Now I was peeping into the mysteries of a Hindoo palace; then lounging in the bazzars of Tunis; thence roaming in the wilds of Canada, or walking the streets of New York and Philadelphia. The next moment I am in Portugal helping myself to some souff, of which there is a large quantity; now I visit Italy, with its graceful productions, and turn to its cosmopolitan struggle. Russia and the United States, so unlike in other respects, resemble in this, that their places are by no means filled, and the visiter sees a vast waste which reminds him of lands uninhabited. But we cannot stop to moralize; we must press forward, and so eccentric are we in our orbit that we are now in a Chinese bazaar looking upon elegant porcelain, brave armies of chessmen, and other curiosities. But forward is our word; and gliding through the multitude we come to Great Britain, where there seems to be the sides of a pent-up volcane. Said and theoretical and the visiter seems to be the sides of a pent-up volcane. Said and thoughtful. Napostatuary, &c. Amongst the specimens in this way I noticed an amazon, mounted on a horse of proportionate dimensions, in conflict with a wild beast. This, I think, is of German creaevery thing, from a dog cart to a wagon, a bath chair to a carriage of eight, a velocipede to a steam engine. What is that whizzing noise proceeding from yonder? it is machinery worked by steam, and turning out cottons, silks, &c. Again, our eager curiosity will not give us rest, and, like the butterfly,

we seek other flowers on which to gratify our tastes. Now, we are walking in the halls of the middle ages with their fine tapestry and furniture, but which bear somewhat the appearance of a cathedral. Not having yet seen the gallery, we will ascend the steps; and here we find works of great beauty and acceptable forth. basement. There are models of ships, from a 120 gun war-ship to a jelly-boat. Steamboat models, pilot boats, balloons, aerial machines, all close by one another, remind us that we must be travelling; but as we have the good use of our lim we will go on foot for once, that we may not forget the old-fash-ioned ways of our forefathers. There is a pistol and musket shop, guns of all sorts, revolvers, and indeed every imaginable weapon of destruction, as if we did not die fast enough. What queer beings we are; we keep on glancing at the lighter works of ingenuity from the continent, and now we are in the United States division; so if you please we will rest on those nice seats, and fancy ourselves on a settlement in the Far West, or watching active life from a hotel in Broadway. What the United States; this country alone finds a resting place for the weary. A passion for travel again comes over us, and we are sleighing through Russia with its vast and unoccupied Siberia, and, pursuing our course through many and minute beauties, we again descend the stair case, and are once more on terra firma, having left all the aerial machines in more on terra firma, having left all the serial machines in the regions above. Amongst the productions of Great Britain in the ship-model department is that of a propeller engine to be worked by manual labor on a capstan from the deck, its operation being exactly similar to the screw; the only thing against it is that a large amount of human muscle is required to make the vessel move. There is a model of a "barricade mobile" used in the Paris revolution of June, 1848, and which afforded a good shelter for the troops. It is a framework of pak, covered with a sheet of iron convisting of two pieces. oak, covered with a sheet of iron consisting of two pieces, joined so as to form two sides of a triangle; it is 2½ inches two or three men.

Outside the building is quite a novel kind of life-boat;

is very broad in proportion to its length, and carried to a point at each end; the material is wood, lined with cork, and an opening is made for each passenger to fix himself, and thus keep separate from the others. It is rigged with a mast and and the man in charge of it said he had sailed in her booms, and the man in charge of it said he had sailed in her up from Margate at the rate of three or four miles per hour. There is a piece of coal brought from Wales weighing fifteen tons. In the United States division is a barometer intended for sea purposes, and when the quicksilver falls be-low a certain point a loud tocsin is sounded in the ears of w to oil skins and souwester. The merit of this invention is unquestionable. There is a piece of zinc ore from New Jersey weighing 16,400 lbs. I have only spoken of a few of the articles, as in one day

but a small amount can be seen. London is by no means full, and I should say that June and July will be the time for our continental visiters; lodging is therefore easily obtained, and life in London much the same. The public buildings are rendered more accessible than before, and quite as much as circumstances admit of. The twopences of the Dean of St. Pauls and a number of other shabby taxes are knocked off,

DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATE SETTLEMENT.

The Spaniards have carried into effect their threater chastisement of the Sultan and people of Sulco, but attended with a great sacrifice of human life, without compassing any ultimate object. The particulars of the fall of this nest of pirates is interesting. The expedition sailed from Zamboanga on the 19th February. Owing to the effect of strong currents and other contretemps, the corvettes Villa de Bilbao and Bilbaino both grounded on a coral reef to the eastward of the Bilbaino both grounded on a coral reel to the eastward of the island of Pangasinan. Both vessels were extricated, and on the 26th the expedition sighted Sulco. Every preparation had been made to offer a most formidable resistance, A general order having been issued, announcing the plan of attack, the disembarkation of the troops commenced early on February 28. The shores, forts, and houses are described as crowded with natives eager to begin the fray, and three of them were so impetuous as to rush on the first column of troops; two of them were shot, while the third threw himself upon a sergeant, whom he slew with a lance. The first drawing of Spanish blood heated the imagination of the troops, and the assailant fell amid a shower of balls. Save this incident, the assailant fell amid a shower of balls. Save this incident, the assailant fell amid a shower of balls. Save this incident, the troops marched on regardless of the fire of the enemy; their advance in regular order, notwithstanding the harrowing effect of the guns, astonished the Suloos. In the mean time the three steamers and brig of war opened a brisk and effective fire on the fortresses, doing much execution; the corvettes anchored on the right, and discharged bombs and grenades in such parts of the town where masses of natives were seen. The success of the firing was mainly attributable to the circumstance of the engineer officers seating themselves on the masts, from whence they took the angles of the fort, &c., and gave instructions for the elevation of the guns with a degree of accuracy and precision not otherwise attainable. The fire directed to the left ceased about midday: this division was under the personal command of the Governor General, who made an assault on Fort Daniel, regarded by the Suloos as the under the personal command of the Governor General, who made an assault on Fort Daniel, regarded by the Sulcor as the strongest in the place. On the right the firing was kept up until half past one. In advancing to the assault of Fort Daniel

force of Sulcos, encountered the right division, which appears to have been panic struck. At all events, the officers were, and two colonels were, immediately after battle, placed in ar-

NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW.

We subjoin from Headley's work-" Napolon and his Marshals "-a brilliant account of the buning of Moscow, which is well spoken of in he American Whig Review as superior even to Cro-ly's picture in "Salathiel" of the conflagration of Rome. Headley's descriptive powers have rarly

if ever been surpassed:
"At length Moscow, with its domes, and towers, palaces, appeared in sight, and Napoleon, who had joined he advanced guard, gazed long and thoughtfully on that goal of his wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry, but as he passed through the streetahe was struck with the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing was heard but the heavy tramp of his squadron as he pased along, for a deserted and abandoned city was the meager pize for which such unparalleled efforts had been made. As night drew its curtain over the splendid capital, Napolesn entered the gates, and immediately appointed Mortier governor. In his directions, he commanded him to abstain from all pillage. For this, said he, 'you shall be answerable witt your life. Defend Moscow against all, whether friend or be.'
"The bright moon rose over the mighty city, ipping with silver the domes of more than two hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light over a thousand palaces and the dwellings of three hundred thousand inhabitants. Theweary army sunk to rest; but there was no sleep to Mortier' eyes. Not the gorgeous and variegated palaces and their rich ornawas struck with the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing

some iron-covered houses that had not yet been opined, from every crevice of which smoke was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent-up volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napo-leon turned towards the Kremlin, the accient palace of the Czars, whose huge structure rose high above the surrounding

"In the morning, Mortier, by great exetions, was ena bled to subdue the fire. The next night (sptember 15) at midnight the sentinels on watch upon the kty Kremlin saw below them the flames bursting through the houses and pabelow them the flames bursting through the houses and pa-laces, and the cry of 'fire, fire, fire,' pased through the city. The dread scene had now fairly opeed. Fiery bal-loons were seen dropping from the air and lihiting upon the houses; dull explosions were heard on ever side from the shut dwellings, and the next moment a britt light burst forth and the flames were varied through the second forth, and the flames were raging through he apartments. All was uproar and confusion. The sereneair and moon-light of the night before had given way to dring clouds and wild tempests, that swept with the roar of the sea over the city. Plames arose on every side, blazing ad cracking in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, it an incessant shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in trath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crushed with respasibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, moved his loung Guard amid this desolation, blowing up the houses and facing the empest and the flames-struggling nobly to arrest the confla-

"He hastened from place to place amid the sazing ruins his face blackened with smoke, and his hair and eyebrows singed with the fierce heat. At length the diy dawned, a lay of tempest and flame, and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a palaceand dropped from fatigue. The manly form and statwart arm that so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy at lengh gave way, and the gloomy Marshal lay and panted in uttel exhaustion. But the night of tempest had been succeeded by a day of tempests, and when night again enveloped the city it was one broad flame, waving to and fro in the blast. The wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and shifted fron quarter to quarter as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire, and extinguish the last hope. The fire was approaching the Kremlin, and already the roar of the flames, and the crash of the falling houses, and the crackling of burning timbers, wereborne to the ears of the startled Emperor. He arose and walked to and fro, stopping convulsively and gazing on the terrific scene. Murat, Eugene, and Berthier rushed into his presence, and on their knees besought him to fee, but he still hung to that haughty palace as if it were his empire.
"But at length the shout, 'the Kremlin is on fire!"

heard above the roar of the conflagration, and Napoleon re-luctantly consented to leave. He descended to the street with his staff, and looked about for a way of egress, but the flames blockaded every passage. At length they distwered a pos-tern gate leading to the Moskwa and entered it, but they had only entered still further into the danger. As Papoleon cast his eyes around the open space, girded and arched with fire, all on fire. Into this he rushed, and, amid the crash of falling houses, and raging of the flames, over burning runs, through clouds of rolling smoke, and between walls of fire, he pressed on, and at length, half suffocated, emerged in safety in the imperial palace of Petrowsky, nearly three miles distant. Mortier, relieved of his anxiety for the Emperor, redoubled his efforts to arrest the configuration. His men cherfully rushed into every danger. Breathing nothing but smoke and ashes—canopied by flame, smoke, and cinders—surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to and fro, and fell with a crash amid the blazing ruins, carrying down with themred-hot roofs of iron, he struggled against an enemy that no baldness could awe or courage overcome. These brave troops had heard the tramp of thousands of cavalry sweeping to bettle without fear; but now they stood in still terror before the march of the conflagration, under whose burning footsteps was hear the incessant crash of falling houses, and palaces, and churches The continuous roar of the flames was more terrible than the roar of the artillery, and before this new foe, in he midst of the elements, the awe-struck army stood powerless and

"When night again descended on the city it presented a spectacle the like of which was never seen before, and which paffles all description. The streets were streets if fire, the heavens a canopy of fire, and the entire body of the city of mass of fire, fed by the hurricane that whirled the blezing fragments in a constant stream through the air. Incessan explosions, from the blowing up of stores of oil, tar, and spirits, shook the very foundation of the city, and sent vast volumes of smeke rolling furiously towards the sky. Huge

under the personal command of the Governor General, who made an assault on Fort Daniel, regarded by the Suloss as the strongest in the place. On the right the firing was kept up until half past one. In advancing to the assault of Fort Daniel the troops bared their breasts and pressed on.

The fire from the forts is said to have been incessant and tremendous, and the resistance offered extremely desperate. Every inch of ground was disputed, amidst cries of "Viva la Reina," on the one hand, and the war yell on the other. All their hopes of security lay on Fort Daniel: here the fight was maintained, the slaughter fearful, each in succession possessing themselves of the place, but eventually the Suloss were expelled. The Spanish flag was hoisted on the fortress by Father Pascual Ibanez, a priest of the order of Recoletos, who paid for his daring by being slain. The assailants on the right thad little to overcome; the Sultan, in escaping from the fort, accompanied by his Datoos and a large force of Suloss, encountered the right division, which appears to have been nance strong. At all events the cofficers were the succession by the devouring elements. Napo-

COMMUNICATIONS.

GLIMPSES OF MEN, AND THINGS, AND PLACES

New York, June 2, 1851. Messrs. Epirons: The Intelligencer was to have heard from me before now, from somewhere. Well, owing to circumstances—for we are ever the slaves of circum ances-I am here to-day, and may be there to-morrow; and, as we know not what a day may bring forth, let me say a

The thing which I have in my eye at this moment is Fouault's grand experiment showing the rotation of the earth, with which the learned world is now all agog. I have been reading several articles on the subject, some in the Intelligencer, and some in the Boston papers, where they have just plain it. Some have presented some points of the laws which govern the experiment very clearly; and not a few have preented the whole thing as clear as mud. I do not know that can present the matter any clearer; but I have meditated upon it full two hours, and please let me try. The first law of motion, as laid down by Newton, is,

every body perseveres in its state of rest, or of uniform moby two antagonist forces—the attraction of gravitation drawwith a superior force, and confining it within a fixed limit. scent, if there were no resisting medium and no friction, would be just sufficient to carry it on the opposite side to the same height as that from which it descended, when the same motion would be repeated, and the same arc of the circle again described. Thus, if the earth were entirely without motion, the pendulum, under the above conditions, would continue to vibrate forever, describing the arc of the same circle, and the rod of the pendulum would forever vibrate in the same plane of absolute space. Now, just what the pendulum does under these simple conditions it always does, and nothing else, whether the earth be in motion or at rest, and whether the pendulum be at the pole or the equator, or any other position on the earth's surface. The pendulum has no relation to any thing but the point of suspension and the earth's centre of attraction; it is confined to vibrate between these two points. But with respect to the plane in which it vibrates, or the plane in which the rod moves, it has perfect freedom The two forces which confine it exert not the slighest control over it with regard to the plane in which it moves; therefore, in respect to its plane of vibration, the pendulum obeys the first law of motion, and continues to move in the same plane in which the impulse of motion was first given it. To this freedom of plane, however, there is one condition which must not be overlooked. The two forces between which the pendulum vibrates—the point of suspension and the centre of gravitation-must always be in the plane of vibration. But in whichever of the infinite number of planes that may cut hese two points the pendulum begins to move, in that it is free to remain, and thus far obeys the first law of motion. As the pendulum has but one simple, uniform motion in all

ositions on the earth, in order to understand the phenomena of Foucault's experiment it is not necessary to consider the notion of the pendulum so much as the peculiar motion or motions of the table or platform under the pendulum, upon which the progress of motion is marked. Precisely at the pole, this table, considered only in connexion with the earth, would have but one motion-a rotation on its centre, like a wheel on its axis. The table's axis of rotation would be identical with the earth's axis of rotation. The sun, then, at the period of equipox would be always in the horizon. Let a pendulum be placed directly over the centre of the table, and, in whatever direction it was made to vibrate, the plane of viit will vibrate toward the sun, and will continue, in all sucsun. Let the perimeter or edge of the table toward the sun be marked at the commencement of the vibration. The earth and the table rotate together on their common axis, and the mark passes from under the vibrating pendulum, leaving it to gas from wood, every engineer and chemist declared it improves the sun of the sun

Again : let the table be placed precisely on the equator, and will have but one motion, considered in reference to the it will have but one motion, considered in reference to the earth. But this motion will be entirely different from that at attention of practical men, and the manner in which we find the pole; it will not be a rotary motion of the perimeter around its centre, but an orbit motion, a revolution of the table, as a whole, round the earth's centre. Here the North star will ever be in the horizon, and may be supposed to be in the earth's axis of rotation extended. Let the pendulum e placed directly over the centre of the table-here the plane vibration may coincide with a plane of the earth's meridian, or it may cut the plane of the meridian at every pos- issue of a patent by any modern inventor, nor did I intend t ible angle—let the ball be drawn in the direction opposite to the leave my remarks in the unfinished state sent you : the prin-North star, and let the edge of the table toward the star be mark- cipal object was to show that an artificial stone or marble had ed; the ball will then vibrate directly toward the star, and been and could yet be manufactured, and as beautiful and every vibration finds the mark on the table unmoved be- will commence at the baths. Every house in Pompeii was between the pole and the equator the table has two distinct sity, and not a luxury. The public bath, from its solid structary metion, greater toward the pole and less toward the ings. It has, in the first place, a vestibule or entrance qui equator, by which the points in the perimeter of the table large; in this part of the building the dandies and loafer toward the equator and less toward the pole, by which the over the chitchat and scandal of the morning. Next came the whole table revolves about the earth's exis. Thus, in any of dressing room with a recess in it, filled by an iron sofa or seat, fixed plane that cuts the centre of the table, the marked in a good state of preservation. Next came the bath room, perimeter of the table moves round that centre, passing con- about twenty feet in length by fifteen wide. The bath was siand turning it upon its axis.

to the equator with the experiment, I have not examined, and flooring, making a space between it, the floors and walls cannot now explain; others who are more familiar with such of about four inches; this space was continued around th readily be perceived that the table's axis of rotation is always either of bricks, copper, or iron. The water, being let into the

GAS FROM WOOD.

MENSES. GALES & SEATON : I beg you will do me the favor to publish the enclosed paragraph, cut from the "Christian Advocate," and accredited to the New York Tribune,

with these few accompanying remarks:
"Gas show Woon."—This subject, or this object I should properly say, has occupied the attention of chemists for a long me past, but not with, as it appears, a beneficial public reefforts of a gentleman of this city who has been experimenting on this very thing. At first, like the rest of the comm ty, I doubted its practicability; but when I sow the simple and cheap apparatus of Dr. McCowner, a surgeon dentist of this city, my doubts vanished. His apparatus, for which he entered a "caveat," and has since applied for a patent, consists of a simple retort and furnace, in which he makes his got up the experiment on a grand scale, turning Bunker Hill gas, coal, and tar, from pine wood. He is now having con-Monument into a stupendous pendulum, or rather pendulum structed in Baltimore an apparatus large enough to test the case. Every body is delighted with the phenomenon, and fuct on a useful scale. Should be be perfectly successful, all are eager to understand it. Many have attempted to ex- of which I have no doubt, gas could be made from pine wood, and a city supplied with a better and purer article than can now be made from bituminous coal, oil, or rosin, and at half the price; and the company manufacturing it can make sufficient tar to pay all expenses, and a profit besides.

In these few remarks we do not wish to rob the Munich professor of his invention. It is not an uncommon circumstance that two inventors, in distant parts of the same counion, in a right line, unless it is compelled to change that try at the same time, have invented the same thing and apstate by forces impressed thereon." It is idle to talk about plied for a patent at or about the same time. This fact is 'a pendulum in free space," independent of gravitation. A easily accounted for, as a subject generally is brought to the body in free space cannot vibrate, or swing to and fro; at notice of the scientific world by some accidental cause, and least we have no knowledge of any such law impressed upon attracts their attention throughout the world; and it is not, natter now. The pendulum in its very nature belongs to therefore, surprising that two or more persons should arrive gravitation; it is gravitation which gives it existence. The at the same result, particularly in chemical discoveries. The ball of the pendulum, when at rest, is confined in its position | Munich professor deserves all the credit which he may claim for this invention, although made subsequent to that of Dr. ing it steadily to the centre of the earth with a certain force, McCommun; but the latter merits all the praise of an origiad the fastening at the point of suspension holding it back nal inventor, and should resp the full reward of fame as such even if his discovery should not be quite as perfect as that When we draw up the ball on one side and let it go, the the professor at Munich ; but we have every reason to believe force of gravity presses it, and its tendency is to obey the first it is as good. It would give us pleasure to furnish a full law of motion, and descend in a straight line towards the description of the apparatus; but, as there is an application centre of the earth; but the fastening at the point of suspen- now before the Patent Office for the issuing a patent-right to sion confines it to its limit, and compels it at every instant to Dr. McConnel, we do not now feel at liberty to do so, but are change its direction, so as to move, not in a straight line, but | sure that that gentleman would willingly show and explain his in the arc of a circle. The momentum acquired in the de- apparatus to the scientific. AN EYE WITNESS.

> GAS FROM Wood. -An eminent chemist of Munich h recently discovered a method of obtaining gas from the fibres of plants, especially of wood, which may be made use of for practical purposes, with great economy and advantage. The railroad depot at Munich has been for some time successfully lighted with this gas. So much confidence was felt by the discoverer in its practicability, that, in connexion with four other scientific men, he undertook to prepare the apparatus at the depot at his own expense. The first attempt met with many obstacles, but the final result confirmed the hopes of the projectors. It is stated by competent judges, who have inspected the operation, that no doubt remains in their minds of its speedy introduction to general use.

The spparatus at Munich is provided with only a single retort, but of such dimensions as adapt it to the largest gas establishment, and enable it to deliver a much larger quantity than is needed at the depot. It contains a hundred weight of split wood, and renders in an hour at least 350 cubic feet of gas in the gasometer. In an hour and a half, or two hours, one lot of wood is used up, producing from 650 to 700 cubic feet, according to the quality of the wood. The retort is heated with turf, at an expense of about 10 kreutzers an hour, but if two or three retorts were used with the same furnace, the expense of fuel for each would be materially diminished. The charcoal made in the retort is about 20 per cent. of the weight of the wood; this is raked out while yet hot, and placed in closely covered tin boxes to cool in the open air. The coal, which is at present from fir wood, is thoroughly burnt, and, being more compact than pit coal, is in demand among the dealers. The gas is conducted from the retort through the tar vessel, the condenser and the refiner, into the gasometer. The establishment obtains from 5 to 7 per cent. of tar of the best quality. The amount of light rendered by this gas, according to any official measurement by the directors of the railroad, equals fifteen and a half wax candles from one burner, consuming four and a half feet in an hour. This i greater than the power of the Augsburg coal gas, which equals from 11 to 13 wax candles, (five to the pound.)

In Munich, those who have compared this gas with the common coal gas give it a decided preference for that vicinity. The most prominent advantage is the facility with which it is produced. While a retort gives at most 180 cubic feet of coal gas in an hour, it will give 360 feet of wood gas. Only half the number of retorts accordingly would be required for lighting a city. The quantity of gas, moreover, delivered by wood, in comparison with the cost, is of importance. A hundred weight of coal, as it is prepared at Augsburg and Munich, gives only 500 feet of gas in the most favorable cases, and costs one florin and six kreutzers, while the same amount of fir wood gives 700 feet of gas, at the cost of less bration would coincide with a plane of the earth's meridian.

than 20 krentzers, when wood is 7 florins a cord. The advantage is no less on the side of the wood gas in respect to the ball be drawn in a direction opposite to the sun, and the secondary products, coke and tar.

the secondary products, coke and tar.

The wood gas is not so objectionable in a sanitary point of cessive vibrations, in the same plane, vibrating toward the view as the coal gas, either in its preparation or its use. It

swing in its plane toward the sun. In twenty-four hours the earth completes a diurnal rotation, and the marked side of the table comes round to its starting point, where it finds the pendulum, faithful to the law of motion, still saluting the sun.

Again: let the table he along a product of the finds the sun.

experiment.

In an economical point of view this discovery is considered. it spoken of by intelligent judges shows that it may be welcomed as one of the beneficent contributions of science in the nineteenth century to the uses of life.—New York Tribune.

THE BATHS OF POMPEIL.

Mesers. Epirons : In sending you a specimen of Pompeia artificial marble, it was not my intention to interfere with the lirectly over the mark on the table; and as the earth rolls on its durable as the natural material. Now, having in my few axis, carrying table and pendulum with it, through day and through night, the pendulum forever swings to the star, and at show its useful employment in the city of Pompeii. We eath it. But in every other position on the earth's surface furnished with a bath room, which was considered a necesotions; both of the motions described above. It has a roove round its centre; and it has an orbit motion, greater (there were loafers in that day) assembled to discuss and talk hese intermediate positions, while the pendulum swings in a claborately and ingeniously wrought; even the mattress was inually under the fixed path of the pendulum. These mo- tuated at one end of this room, and sank into the floor four ions may readily be perceived by placing small disks to re- feet deep, six wide, and fifteen feet long, occupying the resent tables on a common school globe, or any other ball, whole of one end. This room was built by a common stone, and lined with artificial marble throughout; strips of marble These, I think, are the phenomena and their rationale (artificial) ran lengthways, about two inches thick and four which belong to Poucault's experiment. The mathematical deep, along the floor and walls, perforated with small holes expression of the law of variation, in proceeding from the pole about a quarter of an inch in diameter; on these was laid the alculations will doubtless place that in a clear light. It will bath. The whole was heated by a hot air furnace, made parallel to the earth's axis of rotation, and therefore, proceeding from the pole, the plane of the table becomes oblique, or inclined to its own axis, and more and more inclined till it reaches the equator, when the plane of the table itself becomes parallel to the earth's axis.

BIRD'S EYE.

either of bricks, copper, or iron. The water, being let into the bath, was soon brought to a proper temperature by the heated air surrounding it, and several persons could use the bath at one time, and wade about in it nearly up to their armpits. By a very simple arrangement the heated air could be shut off and the water used cold. At the head of the bath was a tube, no doubt for the purpose of a shower-bath, as it was performed. and the water used cold. At the head of the bath was a tube, no doubt for the purpose of a shower-bath, as it was perforated. Such was the simple, neat, and useful bath at Pompeii, an actual necessity of life. Nearly opposite the public bath was a shop, supposed to be a drinking establishment, not a groggery, like the present day, but to supply a beverage decocted from herbs, and drank warm after leaving the

mearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against them. Said be, years afterwards: 'It was the special tacke of the sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, hike immense waves of the ses, alternately bursting forth, and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean below. Oh! it was the most naked, the most aublime, and the most terrific sight the world every other description of Claims against the various Departments of the General Government and before Congress.

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THE UNDERSIGNED will be associated in the practice of from the tax day of June, 1881. They will attend tailty to all buisness confided to them in the Law and Channeerry Courts of Montgomery, and the adjacent counties, the State of Montgomery,

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet Lau-reate, D. C. L., by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster. 2 sols. Edited by Henry Reed. Vol. I., pp. 472. Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed 4 Fields.

This first volume of Wordsworth's Memoirs is published

under the supervision of Prof. REED, to whom the public is indebted for the best edition of his works printed this year in Philadelphia. Doctor Wordsworth has assumed this labor sult. For some time past I have had my attention drawn to the of love by the express desire of his uncle that he would prepare for publication any personal notices that might be thought requisite for the illustration of his poems; and, in the execution of this request, he has written a biographical commentary on the Poet's works. And this first volume gives proof o his ability to enhance our knowledge of Wordsworth, and the pleasure to be derived from the study of his writings; for few poets, to be appreciated; require to be read a ith more attention. It is one of the encouraging aspects of the age that Wordsworth is beginning to be acknowledged as standing in the first rank of English poets—pre-eminently the poet of Nature. Hogg said of him that his poetry resembled the Scriptures and Shakspeare in the gems of thought-diamouds which shone as brightly alone as in their original setting; and our readers will acknowledge the truth of Hoga's criticis n when they recall the beauty of the frequent quotations which enrich the pages of the best literature of the day from the works of Werdsworth. Southey, writing to his friend Bernard Barton, December 19, 1814, thus speaks : "Wordsworth's residense and mine are fifteen miles asunder ; a sufficient distance to preclude any frequent interchange of visits. I have known him for nearly twenty years, and for half that time intimately. The strength and character of his mind you see in the Excunsion ; and his life does not belie his writings : for in every relation of life and every point of view he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversasion he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries, and as a poet-I speak not from the partiality of friendship, inor because we have been so absurdly held up as writing up on one concerted system of poetry, but with the most delibera te exercise of impartial judgment whoseof I am capable, when it I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton." We may doubt whether the poems of Worthworth, so disconnected as they are—the Exeursion left as fragment—will ever take their place beside the sublime and perfect epics of Milton; but we deem it, as we have before said, one of the best signs of the improvement of taste that:
Wordsworth has at this time, as we believe, warmer admirers, is more studied, than any poet of his times. And thise love will increase as his supremacy in all that is pure and.. elevating is felt and acknowledged. And, as all that shall. help to the attainment of this end must itself partake of the. value of that to which it is related, we are confident the lovers of Wordsworth will regard this Memoir as the necessary accompaniment of his works.

> HURRY-GRAPHS; or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from Life, by N. PARKER WILLIS.
>
> 1 vol. pp. 364. 2d edition. New York, published by Charles Scribner. This volume is made up of the author's contributions to the

Home Journal, deservedly one of the popular weekly papers of New York. Mr. WILLIS-possesses a facile pen which is unsurassed in force and beauty of expression. His readers have ittle appreciation of the labor expended on these articles, which seem to come off trippingly at the end of his flowing. pen; but, should they attempt an imitation, they will have reason to say, with the schoolboy, "easy reading is darned hard writing." The chapter of contents is very attractive. and we commend it to those who want to purchase a book which will help them to while away the time in their summer ourneyings. It is just the book for travellers by railroad and teamboat at this season. The volume is rich with descriptions of scenery and admirable sketches of manners caught

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THIS celebrated watering place, having been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, was the last season put in complete repair as to its Cabins, Baths, Bowling Saloon, Boats, &c., and will be again opened for the reception of company on the 10th of June.

They are situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Shenandoah, five miles south of Charlestown, in a healthy and delightful region. The reputation of the water is so well established that it is deemed scarcely necessary to mention its qualities. It is sent for and taken to New York, Charleston, and other distant places. The analysis of the late Dr. De-Butts, in 1821, classed the principal fountain, with the saline charypeates, a combination of the most valuable description, in the whole range of mineral waters, and closely resembling those of the selebrated Bedford in composition, operation, and efficacy. There is also a highly valuable Sulphur Spring in the vicinity.

Apart from the merits of the waters, Shannondale is remarkable for the sublime and beautiful natural scenery, which is said to surpass Bath and Bristol, in England, and that of

markable for the sublime and beautiful natural scenery, which is said to surpass Bath and Bristol, in England, and that of Saratoga and Ballston, in New York. They are within eight hours' travel from Washington and Baltimore. Coaches will be in daily attendence at the railroad depot at Charlestown to convey passengers to the Springs.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their table and bar shall compare favorably with those of any watering place in Virginia. They have procored the best Band of Music and most capable servants that can be found, without regard to price.

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1 do of. \$25,500 | 1 do of. \$2,000 |

1 do of. \$12,500 | 1 do of. \$2,000 |

2 do of. \$180 | 25 do. \$1,000 |

3 do of. \$5,180 | 25 do. \$500 |

3 do of. \$500 | 500 |

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7 do. \$500 |

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1 do of 10,975	15 do of
5 prizes of 5.000 [&c. &c.
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do do 2	6 half tickets 120
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in the shove enlanded Lotterie	es, will receive the most prot
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